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RECENT DATA ON USSR FORESTRY, TIMBER,  
PAPER, AND WOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIESHUGE SEED SHIPMENTS TO NEW FOREST AREAS -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya,  
16 Nov 52

The forestry managements of Voronezhskaya Oblast have performed important work in the collection of seeds of forest trees. The Voronezhskiy Forestry Management exceeded the 1952 state plan for seed collection 1.5 times. It collected 17 carloads of acorns and a large amount of seeds of pine, birch, maple, hazelnut, and fruit trees.

The collected seeds will be used in the planting of state shelter belts and forests in the southern regions of the Volga and the Don. Recently, the Berezobskiy, Borskiy, and Krasnolesnenskiy forestry managements shipped seven carloads of acorns and other forest-tree seeds to Astrakhan' and Rostov on the Don.

DENSE NUT FORESTS IN KIRGIZ SSR -- Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 30 Oct 52

Extensive stands of walnut and pistachio trees are growing in southern Kirgiz SSR. Beginning at 800 meters above sea level, they rise to a height of 2,000 meters above sea level, forming dense forest masses. The nut forests of the Kirgiz SSR furnish valuable raw material for the confectionery industry.

The forestry managements and kolkhozes of the republic are creating new plantings of nut-bearing trees, which, during the period 1953 - 1955, will occupy 7,000 hectares in the southern Kirgiz SSR. Orchards of walnut, pecan, and pistachio trees are being planted in Oshskaya and Dzhalal-Abadskaya oblasts, and also in the Chuy River valley, where until now only individual nut trees have grown.

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INCREASE IN KARELIAN TIMBER FLOATING -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 2 Nov 52

All work connected with timber sorting and the construction of timber rafts has been completed in the Karelo-Finnish SSR. In spite of the early arrival of cool weather, a considerably larger amount of timber was floated this year than last year. Enterprises of the Karelian Timber-Floating Trust delivered to consumers 580,000 more cubic meters of timber than during the floating season last year.

The Belomorsk, Segozero, Suna, Pudozh, Olonetz, and other floating offices have finished all roadstead work on time and constructed into rafts 1,800,000 cubic meters of timber.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEW FLOATING SEASON -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainskay, 15 Nov 52

Workers of the timber-floating basins of the Karelo-Finnish SSR have begun preparations for the 1953 floating season earlier than usual. The volume of floating operations will increase by almost a million cubic meters in 1953. This will necessitate a corresponding increase in preparatory work, for which several million rubles have been appropriated.

Workers of the Belomorsk, Segozero, Pudozh, and Medvezh'yegorsk timber-floating offices are reconditioning dams, and clearing rivers of rocks, deadwood, and submerged logs.

The repair of the fleet has begun at the Tikhii Navolok River cove. Much attention is being paid to the construction of settlements and living quarters for timber-floating workers.

INCREASE IN STEAM-ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 28 Nov 52

Many timber-felling enterprises of the Ministry of Timber Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR are being provided with steam-electric power plants. Steam-electric power plants have already been set up in the Payskiy, Petrovskiy, Vedlozerskiy, Kondopozhskiy, and other timber managements.

These power plants supply current to the repair shops of the timber managements and logging centers and also to settlements for timber workers. Fuel for the power plants is mainly waste from timber-felling areas, which makes the plants especially economical.

SIBERIAN TIMBER BOOMS -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 18 Nov 52

Vast changes have taken place in the timber industry in the Siberian taiga during the postwar years. Numerous timber managements, woodworking combines, timber-floating offices, and other timber-industry enterprises have grown up. The timber workers of the Siberian forests have been supplied with the most advanced techniques and equipment. Compared with 1950, more than twice as many machines are used in the felling and haulage of timber.

More timber felling in the heavily forested regions of Western Siberia, the almost complete liquidation of seasonal work, and the improved utilization of advanced techniques have made possible a sharp increase in the volume of timber felled. Siberian timber in ever-growing quantities is flowing to the great construction projects of Communism.

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TIMBER PRODUCTION RISES IN SAKHALIN -- Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost',  
7 Nov 52

The fall-winter timber-felling season has begun in well organized fashion on Sakhalin Island. Timber workers have recorded considerable increases in the felling and haulage of timber. In the third quarter alone, 100,000 more cubic meters of timber were felled than in the corresponding period last year.

In the present fall-winter season, 16 logging points will be organized in the forests.

TRANSBAYKAL TIMBER SHIPMENTS INCREASE -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainskaya, 25 Nov 52

The great construction projects in the USSR are receiving more and more timber from the Transbaykal region. The timber managements in the Buryat-Mongol'skaya ASSR have shipped twice as much industrial timber as last year to the great construction projects of Communism.

The Onoknoy Timber Combine, the largest in the republic, is shipping hundreds of carloads of industrial timber and pit props to the Kakhovka and Kuybyshev hydroelectric projects, to the construction workers at Stalingrad and Takhia-Tash, and to the miners of the Kuznetsk and Karaganda coal fields. Today, 200 carloads of timber destined for the Main Turkmen Canal were shipped from the Onoknoy station. Since the beginning of the year, about 10,000 carloads of timber have been shipped to the great construction projects of Communism.

NEW LUMBER-DRYING DEVICE INVENTED -- Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 21 Dec 52

In 1932, the Leningrad Affiliate of the Central Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization of Woodworking (now the Central Scientific Research Laboratory of the Northwestern Timber Trust) developed a process for the drying of lumber with high-frequency electric current, for the first time in the USSR.

Recently, a new high-frequency electric drying chamber, designed by scientific associates V. A. Biryukov and M. V. Zayonchek of the laboratory, was assembled and put in operation at the Arkhangelsk Lumber Mill imeni V. I. Lenin. The new chamber is the most powerful constructed to date in enterprises of the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR. It is intended for the drying of lumber more than 70 millimeters thick. The time required for drying boards is five to ten times less in this drier than in existing steam driers.

The drying process is carried out by the use of dielectric heating (with steam). If needed, the new drying chamber may be used as an ordinary steam chamber. The new drier has cycle action with reversible forced circulation of air.

NEW GENERATOR BURNS GREEN WOOD -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 1 Nov 52

The Central Scientific Research Institute of Power Engineering and Mechanization of Timber Felling (TsNIIME) has developed a gas generator for tractors, automobiles, and electric power plants which can burn freshly cut timber and cutting-area waste.

The essential feature of the new generator is that it can burn wood fuel that has not been previously dried. Fuel in the form of green logs, half a meter long, can be used even when damp. The logs are introduced into a chamber

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where they are subjected to intense heat by means of compressed air which is forced into the heating area by means of centrifugal blowers. The generator is started with benzine and later switched to gas.

Extensive tests of the new gas generator TsNIIME-12 on the KT-12 skidding tractor, conducted by the institute, have shown that its performance is fully satisfactory.

The operation of tractors equipped with the new generator eliminates the need for drying installations, bucking shops, and storage space for wood blocks, thus reducing the cost of a cubic meter of gas-generator fuel, on an average, by 128 rubles. According to the institute, every tractor equipped with the new generator shows average savings of 15,000-16,000 rubles per year.

**NEW MOVABLE TIMBER ROADS -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 28 Nov 52**

Klimov, Chief Engineer of the Semenovskiy Timber Management of the Gor'kiy Timber Trust, has developed a new type of movable automobile road. As distinguished from existing types of log roads in the timber industry, the new type of road is made of separate sections prepared from substandard wood of different varieties. The sections can easily be carried by two workers.

The cost of construction of the new movable road is half that of existing types of roads.

**PAPER WORKERS MEET PLEDGE -- Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 7 Dec 52**

At the beginning of the year, the workers of the Mari Cellulose-Paper Combine pledged to fulfill the yearly production program on time and to supply hundreds of tons of cellulose, paper, and cardboard above the plan.

The workers in this combine have successfully fulfilled the 10-month plan for gross and commercial production. The cellulose workers have worked especially well. In October, they achieved a record production for the combine during its entire existence and they are now trying to improve on the results already achieved.

**WOOD WASTE SAVES COAL IN PAPER MILL -- Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 21 Dec 52**

The boiler room of the Znamenskaya Paper Mill has been making a constant effort to save coal. At the suggestion of P. Babayev, senior fireman, part of the coal was replaced with lumber mill waste -- sawdust, shavings, and bark. Mixing this waste with coal, Babayev obtained a normal heating temperature.

The substitution of inexpensive fuel for coal has effected considerable savings at this enterprise.

**NEW MACHINES IN RIGA PLYWOOD PLANT -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 3 Oct 52**

The Riga Latviyas Berzs Plywood Plant is introducing many new machines. Recently, a new edge-jointing machine, manufactured by the Yaroslavl' Proletarskaya Svoboda Factory, has been placed in operation. This machine will make it possible for the factory to improve the quality of its production.

A powerful high-pressure hydraulic press with mechanized loading and unloading of plywood is now being assembled. A compression installation has arrived from Melitopol'. It will provide compressed air for all special machines of the factory and will lessen the work of the cutters.

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The workers of the plant have set up three hinge-installation machines. These machines make it possible to increase production with a smaller number of workers. Recently a high-pressure steam boiler was placed in operation.

**ASSEMBLY LINE FOR DOORS -- Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 18 Dec 52**

At TsNIIMOD Central Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanical Processing of Wood, the first door assembly line in the woodworking enterprises of the country has been completed. Up to now, doors had been made by hand; a man could make a door in an hour out of prepared parts. The new assembly line, developed by senior scientific associate Petrov, assembles a door in 3 minutes.

The prepared parts enter a special device, a hydraulic press, and are assembled into a door panel; the panel is carried by conveyor to the next machine, which automatically cuts it to size and polishes it. The assembly is serviced by four men.

The new assembly line has been tried at the Kirov Plant No 41 of the Main Administration of Prefabricated Housing and has given good results.

**WOODCUTTING WITHOUT SAWS -- Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 18 Dec 52**

TsNIIMOD has developed a method of cutting wood into boards without loss of wood from sawing. With this method, the boards are not sawed but are cut with a knife against the grain, as in the planing of plywood veneer.

There are several types of these board-cutting machines: disk, guillotine, and rocker arm. Depending on machine type, boards may be obtained with a thickness of 6 to 16 millimeters, a width of 40 to 370 millimeters, and a length of 150 to 1,300 millimeters.

The productivity of such machines is 50,000 to 100,000 boards per shift. They are serviced by two to five workers. The power of the motors of the heaviest types does not exceed 15 kilowatts. The machines cut four-cornered squared timber, but the disk type also cuts round timber. On cutting the squared timber, clean-cut boards are obtained, and on cutting round timber, unfinished boards of different widths are obtained. The volume of output amounts to 75-90 percent depending on the cutting system employed: round timbers split lengthwise or squared timbers.

Before cutting the wood, it is necessary to heat it to 80-100 degrees. At TsNIIMOD, a system of cutting oak, aspen, and birch has been developed.

The cleanliness of the surface of the cut boards is considerably better than with sawed boards. For example, for GOST 3008-45 of the better types of coniferous lumber, the depth of the cut was only one millimeter. Actually, from boards which have been cut in this manner, it is sufficient to take off a layer with an average thickness of .1 to .4 millimeter to obtain a planed surface.

Experiments were conducted on a shipment of boxes for food products to test the quality of the boards. Results proved that it was fully possible to use these cut boards; for durability, they were the equal of sawed lumber. The All-Union Scientific Research Laboratory for Packing Materials used fine-cut birch boards to obtain barrel staves from low-grade wood. A test of an experimental shipment of watertight barrels gave positive results.

The Factory imeni Krasina has mastered the production of pencils from Linden boards obtained on a guillotine-type cutting machine. Proposals for the employment of the new type of cutting machines in other branches of industry have been made. Figures prove the economy of the new method.

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The use of board-cutting machines makes it possible to organize the technological process more fully on a rational and productive basis. However, the Ministry of Machine Building has issued only one of these machines, because tests have shown that they require some improvements.

PROGRESS IN RECONSTRUCTION OF LATVIAN FURNITURE INDUSTRY -- Yerevan, Communist, 25 Dec 52

Latvian furniture is in great demand. Cabinetmakers have filled orders for the high buildings of Moscow, the sanatoriums of the south, and the cultural buildings of the large industrial enterprises in the central regions of the European USSR.

The reconstruction of the furniture-industry enterprises of the Latvian SSR, which not long ago were small handicraft workshops, is proceeding favorably. The Latvian Furniture Trust has received many improved machines for the mechanization of laborious processes. At combines No 1 and No 5 in Riga, the continuous method of assembling cabinet and table sets has been put in operation, and the spray finishing of furniture has been introduced. Eleven drying chambers have been constructed in the factories. All this has increased the productive capacity of existing enterprises.

The network of furniture factories is expanding. In the near future, ten new enterprises will be constructed in areas rich in raw materials. The construction of a large factory has already begun in Ventspils.

FURNITURE FOR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT BUILDERS -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 28 Dec 52

The Construction Administration of the Kuybyshev Hydroelectric Power Station requested the Riga furniture workers to prepare and ship to the builders of the hydroelectric project a large shipment of furniture.

Workers of the Assotsiatsiya and Tsentiba artels of the Latvian Metallurgical Timber Union (Latmetdrevsoyuz) undertook the fulfillment of the order. In a short time, they prepared about 450 cabinets, writing tables, chairs, and beds. Yesterday, the first shipment of furniture was sent to the construction workers of the hydroelectric project.

NEW MINISTER OF FURNITURE AND CABINETMAKING INDUSTRY UKRAINIAN SSR -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainskaya, 12 Dec 52

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR in a ukase appointed Zubko Vasiliya Moiseyevich Minister of Furniture and Cabinetmaking Industry Ukrainian SSR.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR relieved A. A. Kovlenko from his post of Minister of Furniture and Cabinetmaking Industry Ukrainian SSR.

TIMBER INDUSTRY PRODUCTION DATA -- Leninskoye Znamya, 3 Oct 52

The brigade at the Main Jam Area of the Shuyskiy Floating Offices, headed by K. Demkiny, with a norm of 618 cubic meters, recently has been sorting over 800 cubic meters of timber per shift.

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Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 16 Nov 52

Pankratov, Agapov, and Dudkin, advanced electric-winch operators at the Kolupayevskiy Timber-Felling Point, are now loading 60-65 cubic meters of timber per shift.

Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 30 Nov 52

The following performances during the third quarter 1952 were cited as outstanding:

V. V. Kostylev, electric-saw operator of Ozerskoy Timber Management of Sverdlovsk Timber Trust, felled, in tree-length form, 7,820 cubic meters of timber, with an average production per man-day of 53 cubic meters, or 163 percent of the norm.

Ye. P. Shustov, electric-saw operator of Tigrovskiy Timber Management of Primorskiy Kray Timber Trust, felled, in tree-length form, 4,091 cubic meters of timber, with an average production per man-day of 32 cubic meters, or 139 percent of the norm.

M. P. Belousov, electric-saw operator of Ufaleyskiy Timber Management of Chelyabinsk Timber Trust, felled, in tree-length form, 5,008 cubic meters of timber, with an average production per man-day of 71 cubic meters, or 210 percent of the norm.

A. G. Berdnikov, log marker of Plotbischchenskiy Timber Management of Vyatskiye Polyany Timber Trust, marked for bucking 4,125 cubic meters of timber, with an average production per man-day of 53.5 cubic meters, or 134 percent of the norm.

A. S. Mamayev, winch operator of Lumpovskiy Timber Management of Udmurt Timber Combine, skidded 3,644 cubic meters of timber, with an average production of 45 cubic meters per machine-shift, or 138 percent of the norm.

I. N. Stepanishin, winch operator of Dolinskiy Timber Management of Stanslav Timber Trust, skidded 4,909 cubic meters of timber, with an average production of 75 cubic meters per machine-shift, or 125.7 percent of the norm.

I. A. Chkalov, winch operator of Kirishskiy Timber Management of Leningrad Timber Trust, skidded 2,945 cubic meters of timber per machine-shift, or 134 percent of the norm.

F. A. Formanchuk, crane operator of Lobvinskiy Timber Management of Sverdlovsk Timber and Lumber Trust, loaded 7,637 cubic meters of timber, with an average production of 110 cubic meters per machine-shift, or 128 percent of the norm.

M. V. Pashkin, crane operator of Krasnoufimskiy Timber Management of Sverdlovsk Timber Trust, loaded 9,304 cubic meters of timber, with an average production of 128 cubic meters per machine-shift, or 140 percent of the norm.

K. F. Semenko, crane operator of Tobol'skiy Timber Management of Tyumen' Timber Trust, loaded 7,200 cubic meters of timber, with an average production of 103 cubic meters per machine-shift, or 132 percent of the norm.

G. I. Russkikh, tractor operator of Karkalayskiy Timber Management of Udmurt Timber Combine, skidded with a KT-12 tractor 2,762 cubic meters of timber for a distance of 500 meters, with an average production of 43 cubic meters per machine-shift, or 173 percent of the norm.

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I. F. Dorofeyev, tractor operator of Malengskiy Timber Management of Northern Karelian Timber Trust, skidded with a KT-12 tractor 3,045 cubic meters of timber for a distance of 700 meters, with an average production of 35 cubic meters per machine-shift, or 162 percent of the norm.

M. A. Leneshev, tractor operator of Biserovskiy Timber Management of Kirov Timber Trust, skidded with a KT-12 tractor 3,172 cubic meters of timber for a distance of 410 meters, with an average production of 52 cubic meters per machine-shift, or 185 percent of the norm.

Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 7 Dec 52

The following performances during the third quarter 1952 were cited as outstanding:

V. V. Vlasov, winch operator of Maksatikhinskiy Timber Management of Kalinin Timber Trust, loaded, with a TL-1 winch, 5,178 cubic meters of timber, with an average output per machine-shift of 86 cubic meters, or 143 percent of the norm.

V. S. Morozov, electric-power-plant operator of Razinskiy Timber Management of Gor'kiy Timber Trust supplied, with a PES-12-200 electric power plant, the current for felling 10,185 cubic meters of timber, with an average output per power-plant-shift of 145 cubic meters, or 135 percent of the norm.

Ye. K. Suchkov, skidder of Khorinskiy Timber Management of Buryat-Mongol' Timber Trust, skidded on a dirt road, for a distance of 50 meters, 1,642 cubic meters of timber, with an average output per man-day of 23 cubic meters, or 290 percent of the norm.

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